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Ages—classics being represented by grammar in the classical and mediaeval sense of “the art of explaining poets and historians,” science by the scholastic logic and the Arabian Aristotle, and the practical business course by medicine, Roman law, and especially the *ars dictaminis*, or training in letter writing and the art of drawing up documents.

The mediaeval Renaissance, whose fruits were the schools of Chartres and Orleans and the humanism of John of Salisbury, did not find acceptance in the great universities of the thirteenth century, where the scholastic philosophy absorbed all interest not devoted to the professions. The complaints of the humanists and the strangely modern satire of the old French poem on the Battle of the Seven Liberal Arts were as powerless to check the tendency as is the wail of the twentieth-century Greek professor today. The up-to-date student disdained the discipline of grammar and the culture of the “authors,” and “logic,” the scientific philosophy of the day, confirmed him in his attitude—

Soothed him up with lofty talk
And bore him up on high,
And ere that he had learnt to walk
Would teach him how to fly.

In the century preceding Petrarch, the study of language and literature was at its very lowest ebb, and the brilliance of this morning star of the Renaissance is largely due to the fact “that it happened to be darkest just before the dawn.”

I am not sure that Dr. Paetow's theses are absolutely new. But I have already found his collections of facts not readily available elsewhere extremely useful, and expect to have occasion to use them again. A helpful bibliography is appended.

PAUL SHOREY

Some Figurative Uses of “Venire” and “Ire.” By JAMES RAIDER
MOOD. Johns Hopkins dissertation. Baltimore: J. H. Furst
Company, 1907. Pp. viii+47.

The author has divided his subject into three chapters. Chap. i, “With Case,” deals with types like *ad (in) spem venire (ire)*; chap. ii, “With predicate Nominative or Accusative,” *comitem venire (ire)*, *leve (levius) venire (ire)*, *obortum venire (ire)*, *exoriens venire*, *dolendum venire*; chap. iii, “With Inanimate Subjects Thereby Personified,” discusses types like *fatum veniens (venturum, etc.)*. Throughout, the prose examples are separated from the poetical. In the conclusion the author summarizes his results, commenting on the range, growth, and meaning of the various usages.

The period covered extends from Plautus to the end of the second century A.D. The author realizes that the more promising field is the period lying

between the one he has chosen and the rise of the Romance languages, and evidently regards his present paper as merely preliminary to a more important investigation. Within his field, the author has omitted Trogius-Justinus and Curtius, both of whom would have furnished him additional examples of the usages he discusses. The collection of examples from the authors employed is not exhaustive. It is not essential, perhaps, to the plan of the paper to cite all the occurrences of a given phrase in each author, but it would be desirable to know, especially in chap. i, just how complete the lists are intended to be. Sometimes all the cases are listed, sometimes only a single example is given. At least the earliest example of a given usage should be included, e.g., p. 7, Ter. *Adel.* 240, *venias in periculum*, should be inserted as a parallel for the Caesar example on p. 12; p. 19, Ter. *Adel.* 677, *advocatum venire*, should be added to the Cicero examples, and p. 9, Nepos *Dat.* 11, *in conloquium veniret*, to the Livy example.

I have noted a few slips of the pen and some typographical errors. In the quotation of Müller, p. 3, the German is bad; the citation from the *Tristia* should be 4, 10, 117 instead of 4, 10, 7, *indicem* should be read instead of *iudicem*, and quotation marks should be inserted before *ihre* and after *widerlich*; p. 7, Plaut. *Poen.* 185, read *venerit* for *venit*; p. 8, Sen. *Dial.* VI, 26, 3, read *percussoris* for *percursoris*; p. 24, Sext. Turp., insert *ire* after *ebrium*; p. 27, Verg. *Aen.* VII, 470, read *Teucris* for *Tucris*; and p. 43, Verg. *Georg.*, read 1, 29 for 129.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Mood will complete his study and so double the worth of an already valuable investigation.

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Palaeographia Latina. Exempla Codicum Latinorum Phototypice Expressa Scholarum maxime in usum. Edidit MAXIMILIANUS IHM. Series I. Lipsiae: In Aedibus B. G. Teubneri. M. 5.

If the increasing number of paleographical works may be taken as an indication of the growing recognition of the importance of paleography as a subject of instruction, those who are especially interested have every reason to be satisfied. The older generation had to be content with Arndt's *Schrifttafeln* (1874), now in its fourth edition (Tangl, 1904-1907). In 1903 Steffens published the first part of his excellent *Lateinische Paläographie*, so excellent, indeed, that a second edition and a translation of the work into French soon followed. In response to frequent requests the publishers of the great Leyden series of facsimiles issued a collection containing fifty-four plates (*Album Palaeographicum*, 1909).

Inexpensive as these works are in comparison with previous publications, the cost is still a drawback. Something was wanted that was within the reach of the average student to serve as the basis for the lectures of the